

## SOLDIERS' HOME SELF-SUPPORTING

White-haired Veterans Work  
Tilling Farm Soil.

INSTITUTION IS A REAL HOME

Old Warriors Live There Peacefully,  
Amid Beautiful Surroundings and  
While Away Days Listening to  
Music and Performing Simple  
Tasks in the Fields or Shops.

One of the most beautiful spots in Washington these days is the Soldiers' Home, three miles north from the Capitol, where ornate and sheltering white marble buildings nestle in a park that, lavishly dealt with by nature, has been turned into a beautiful garden by long years of toil and loving care.

Here it is that the disabled and aged soldiers of the regular army find a resting place and a home. There are thousands of them living in the dormitories and the marble halls, where every possible want they have is supplied; clothing, food, medicine, amusements, everything in the most lavish style—not a charity provided by the government, but a home provided very largely by the soldiers themselves, and self-supporting in every way.

Established in 1881, The Soldiers' Home was established in its present location in 1881. The original purchase of land was 256 acres. To this was added in subsequent years up to 1909 about 18 acres, and in 1906 the adjoining estate of "Harewood," containing 191 acres, was purchased from W. W. Corcoran, of Washington. Small additional tracts have been purchased since, making a total to-day of 500 acres in the home property.

The land around the home and its quarters and the hospital was purchased from George W. Riggs; the prior owners were John A. Leonard, Storm, and James Hoban, Ogle Tayloe and the Glebe, of Rock Creek parish. Lake property was purchased from Asa Whitney; the prior owners being George Taylor and Anthony Holmes. The 500 acres cost altogether \$23,845.

The Soldiers' Home was founded March 3, 1881, but for many years before this the principal officers of the army, notably Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott, had made efforts to secure the necessary legislation. Gen. Scott gave the subject particular attention in his report of 1844, and the first real impetus was given to the movement when in February, 1868, General Grant, then Secretary of War, a draft for \$100,000, part of the tribute levied by him on the City of Mexico, for the benefit of the army. In sending the draft he expressed the hope that the money might go to the credit of an army asylum. This money, with other funds secured from time to time, was first turned into the public treasury and afterward appropriated for the support of the institution.

Congress Passed Act.

When Congress finally passed an act enabling the home to be founded, trustees were appointed to conduct its affairs. One of these trustees being the general-in-chief, commanding the army. This office has now gone out of existence, and the board of trustees is made up of the governor of the home, at present, since the death of Gen. Hawkins, the distinguished soldier, Gen. S. B. N. Young, retired; the Adjutant General, the Quartermaster General, the Judge Advocate General, the Commissary General of Subsistence, and the Surgeon General.

It should be understood that Congress has never appropriated any money for the support of the Soldiers' Home. The enabling act provided that all private estates of deceased soldiers, at least 100 years of age, should pay 12 1/2 cents a month toward the support of the home, but this has been stopped now as unnecessary. The funds now are secured from all stoppages or fines adjudged against soldiers by sentence of courts-martial; all forfeitures on account of desertion, and all money belonging to the estates of deceased soldiers. To what sum these various sources of revenue amount to is not quite clear, but last year there was disbursed the sum of \$1,021,522.22, and there remains in the permanent fund \$4,166,446.94, most of which is invested in government bonds, the interest on which is used for the needs of the home.

And although all these old soldiers are cared for in the most hospitable way, the expense per man amounts to only \$327.74.

**Soldiers Have Work.**

Much of the economy of operation of the home depends on the fact that part of the grounds are used for farming purposes. Great quantities of fruit and vegetables are raised, and on the farm several of the old soldiers find profitable employment. But the chief pride and delight of the home is the wonderfully equipped dairy. There is a herd of Holsteins, eighty-six cows, forty-four heifers and five bulls, and last year the dairy was credited with the production of 58,300 gallons of milk, all of it used by the home.

In everything that the word implies this institution is a home for the soldiers. No one could realize the beauty of the buildings provided without seeing them, and to see them you must go inside, for they are hidden away in the midst of huge forest trees, a beautiful park, flower-bedecked, whose gravel walks are restful to the feet.

The main building is named after Gen. Winfield Scott, who did so much to make the home possible, and on a hill, known in the center of the park as "General's Ridge," stands the Soldiers' Home. The place is a sort of historic association. One of the old soldiers is named after Gen. W. J. Sherman. The old home-keeper is named after Gen. Robert Anderson, of Fort Sumter renown, to commemorate the fact of his early military career and great interest in the establishment of the home.

The first building of the first inmates and has frequently been used as the summer residence of the President of the United States. President Buchanan occupied it in 1856-60; President Lincoln lived here in the summer of 1861-64; President Hayes in 1877-80; President Arthur in 1882-84, and President Garfield thought of occupying it in the summer of 1881.

The first building, especially erected for inmates, is named after Surgeon B. King, for thirteen years the attending surgeon and secretary and treasurer of the home.

Just north of the Sherman Building is a brick building named in honor of Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, who was president

## RULES SOLDIERS' HOME.



GEN. S. B. M. YOUNG.

of the Board of Commissioners when the building was erected.

**Buildings White Marble.**

Most of the buildings of the home are of white marble; all of the quarters for the officers of the home are, and so is the principal building for inmates. It is a stately and beautiful structure, begun in 1882 and finished in 1891. It is of Norman-Gothic design, with a tall clock tower, that stands up boldly above the tree tops and can be seen from a great distance. In this building is the mess hall, the kitchen, billiard rooms, and the library. Right back of this building is the private theater, where during the seasons theatrical shows are given for the benefit of the inmates—all without cost to them.

But the principal building, paradoxically, is the principal building no longer, for there has just been completed, at a cost of considerably more than \$1,000,000, a new structure of great beauty and utility. It is not yet named, but if precedent is followed it will probably be named in memory of Gen. Hawkins, the late governor of the home.

The new building will be finished within six or seven days, and then the home will have accommodations for about 300 more inmates than it has now. In all Washington there is no hotel so thoroughly equipped as the new building of the Soldiers' Home. In design, outwardly, it is not unlike the new Municipal Building, but it is even more beautiful than that. It is of pure white marble and bronze. At the front are highly polished Italian marble pillars; at the entrance way the marble is the Vermont variety, and in the big mess hall, where 1,000 men can be seated for dinner, the frieze is of Tennessee marble. The kitchen is of Gargantuan. Here eggs are boiled or fried by hundred; a modern bake shop turns out 500 loaves of bread a day, beside cakes and puddings. When eggs are to be beaten to make a dish the work is done by an electric egg-beater that whips 200 of them into soft cream.

The building has its own cooling plant and electric lighting plant; elevators, fans, and everything necessary for comfort.

**Have Comfortable Home.**

Three upper floors are the dormitories where a thousand men may sleep. Hardwood floors throughout; each window screened; each room provided with a fan; the beds are restful and inviting. Each man has a separate locker for his clothes; a table by his bedside; his own chair. The beds are white enameled iron, with wire springs. And when it comes to bathrooms—on each floor there are two sets, all in the latest design of modern plumbing—bath, shower bath, ordinary bath—so multitudinous that they seem to invite, if not to insist, on cleanliness. And from these upper windows the view in every direction is a sheer delight, for the Soldiers' Home is set, as it were, on a hill, and in the valley far beneath, set off against the delicate background of the blue hills beyond, lies Washington, the fair, the tall shaft of its Monument prominent, but not more so than the stately dome of the Capitol, Indian country, which, from this distance, looks all the more majestic. The men are to move into the new building within a few days.

Life out at the Soldiers' Home is very beautiful. It is so restful and peaceful in every way. And it is not enjoyed only by the old soldiers by any means. Among its other equipment the Soldiers' Home has an excellent band, which plays most fine afternoons an elaborate and high-class programme. From nearabouts the people flock in and gather about the band stand. Petworth citizens particularly are much in evidence, though many people come from away down town. The air of restfulness and peace is emphasized here, too, by the delightful contrasts. About the grounds and elsewhere are many old oaks with the "cobweb" woven about the cannon's throat, and near by neat little piles of those cannon balls that have bowled their last death dance. The trees about the place are of great variety of both native and foreign species, and they are all well kept and trim, and just at this time of year show all their beauty of beautiful green. The birds know and love the place, and in the shadows of the maples, where the grass is freshly trimmed, you can see on the lawns countless robins and the English thrush, many blackbirds, while in the branches of the shrubbery you can catch the brilliant plumage of the oriole and cardinal, and when the band pauses hear the steady tapping of the woodpecker. And the place is rife with squirrels far tamer than any in the other city parks. They have little or no fear of the veterans who do their days away upon the benches, but impudently scamper up their legs and sit in the laps of the old

soldiers, expecting to be rewarded for their friendliness with nuts.

**Flag Half-masted.**

There are many flagstaffs about the grounds, too, from which Old Glory flings out the blood-red stripes to the breeze, and these add to the harmony of the color scheme. They were half-masted yesterday until late in day, for among the company of veterans one had passed away. At intervals from the little chapel the solemn bell tolled, and soon a little procession came out, and took up its line of march, following a hearse, flag-draped, to the cemetery of the home, which is off to the south. There are two burial places there whose gates face each other: one is Rock Creek Cemetery, the other the national cemetery for the regular army dead.

From the windows of the dormitories the old soldiers can look out upon the grassy mounds and the tombstones there among the trees. One wonders if they rise in the morning and look out over the world they speculate as to how soon they, too, shall lie in the shadows of the trees.

Last year there were seventy-two deaths, for many of those men are old and worn; a majority of them saw service in the civil war, some of them served also in the Mexican war. There are four inmates who served in the Indian wars; nine who served in Mexico; 130 who were disabled in the war with Spain; the rest are from the regular army establishment or from the civil war, and they cover practically every white nationality on the face of the earth. The gate-keeper at the southern gate, a trim little snow-white house with a beautifully kept garden, is not only a veteran of the civil war, but he was an English soldier first, and wears the medal he won for duty at Balaklava in the war of the Crimea.

**Commandant Is Veteran.**

And over the destinies of the Soldiers' Home rules Gen. Young, himself a white-haired veteran of much service. He entered the regular army as a private in 1861 and in the same year won the captaincy of the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and as early as 1865 was made brevet brigadier general "for gallant and meritorious service in the campaign ending with the surrender of the insurgent army under Gen. Robert E. Lee." In 1866 he entered the army again as captain of cavalry, was mentioned twice in dispatches and won promotion for distinguished service at Sulphur Springs and afterward at Amelia Springs, Va.

In Cuba during the Spanish war he commanded the Second Army Corps, and when that war was over he went to the Philippines as brigadier general, and was later made governor of Northwestern Luzon. Returning to this country, he was made commander of the Department of California until he was detached to become president of the War College in Washington, which he held until the time came for his retirement by law.

The hero of many a battle and a man who has seen more hard service than most, he could not have found a more congenial task than the duty that is now his as governor of the Soldiers' Home. He has a beautiful home on the grounds, envied by beauty and filled with relics of his world wanderings. About him everywhere are reminders of the profession which has been his life work, and as it has been with him years, so it is now; it is the bugler's reveille that awakes him in the morning, and at night, when the birds and squirrels have disappeared and the dormitories where the veterans rest are silent, it is to the music of "Lights Out" that he falls asleep.

### Changes in Post-office.

The following changes in the Post-office Department, effective on or about July 1, have been announced: Promotions—George E. Lorenz, Texas, from \$300 to \$1,000, in the office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General, vice Miss Ruth E. Herriott, resigned; Frank D. Gardner, Missouri, \$1,000 to \$1,200, vice E. W. Ross, resigned; Walter E. Paul, Illinois, \$300 to \$1,000, vice Gardner, promoted; Thomas P. Sullivan, Massachusetts, \$600 to \$1,000, vice E. J. Tydings, resigned; Mrs. Margaret Clark, Tennessee, \$1,000 to \$1,200, vice Carson C. Cole, dropped; William H. Lemmon, District of Columbia, \$500 to \$600, vice Cornelius M. Ryan, resigned; Miss Edna M. Barnett, \$600 to \$720, vice Miss A. B. Rector, resigned; Walter Weaver, Virginia, \$500 to \$600, vice George S. Mabry.

**Ocean Steamships.**

New York, July 6.—Arrived: Erona, from Southampton, June 29.

Arrived: Adriatic, at Plymouth, Sailed: Maudslayi, from Southampton; Krona, from Seattle, from Canton.

## NEW REGULATION FOR FIGHT FILMS

Picture Men Threaten to  
Defy Commissioners.

PASTORS TAKE ACTIVE HAND

Send Resolution of Support, While  
District Officials and Legal Coun-  
sel Are Getting Ready to Oppose  
Reno Exhibition—There Will Be  
No Pictures," Declares Rudolph.

Following the announcement made yesterday that the pictures of the Jeffries-Johnson fight would not be permitted in Washington, trouble between the Commissioners and moving-picture men is brewing. Some of the latter are threatening to make a fight.

The action taken, the Commissioners say, is based upon an act of Congress of March 1, 1901, and the police regulations. The act reads: "Any license issued by the assessor to the proprietor of a theater or other place of amusement may be terminated by the Commissioners whenever it shall appear to them that, after due notice, the person holding such license shall have failed to comply with such regulations as may be prescribed by the Commissioners for the public decency." The section in the article of the police regulations which the Commissioners and superintendent of police say covers the case in point prescribes that "no entertainment shall be presented or exhibited which shall in any manner be offensive to common decency." Upon these two provisions the authorities say that the fight pictures can be kept out of the District.

**Say Law Is Insufficient.**

The moving-picture men contend that there is nothing in these provisions to prevent them from running the pictures as a regular part of their entertainment, provided that no disorder or rioting follows the exhibition. Upon their recourse to lawyers they are advised, they say, that no court would uphold the contention of the Commissioners.

Corporation Counsel Thomas said last night it was his opinion that the provisions of the law would not cover the case. The Commissioners yesterday afternoon had a specific regulation covering the showing of fight pictures drafted by Counsel Thomas. It will be passed at once, and will give them the power to revoke a theater license should robberies, murders, or prize fights be shown. This regulation, however, would not assist the authorities in the present difficulty, as thirty days' notice would be necessary. Within this time the pictures could be shown throughout the city and the provision would be useless.

According to advices from William T. Rook, president of the fight picture syndicate, ample legal and financial backing will be given the city theater proprietors. One of the theater men says he intends to run the fight pictures as a regular part of his programme on the first day they reach the city. He will ask special police protection to prevent any trouble between the whites and blacks, and is determined to run the pictures until stopped by legal action.

### Beginning of Fight.

The movement against fight pictures began several months ago at the annual meeting of the Police Association at Birmingham, Ala. At this convention a resolution to the effect that "this association deprecates and condemns the moving picture shows that are making false representation of the police, together with tragedy, burglaries, and all immoral displays, as they tend to the encouragement of crime." The motion was introduced by William A. Pinkerton, of Chicago, in his defense of the resolution, included within his meaning all reproductions of prize fights and contests of like nature.

In this city the matter was taken up by the W. C. T. U. and Pastors' Federation. The pastors yesterday adopted a resolution to bar the pictures from the city, and appointed a committee to wait upon the Commissioners and the police to protest against the negro champion being allowed to enter the city. Rev. Mr. Ball a week ago discoursed on the subject.

The W. C. T. U., the Twentieth Century Club, and various other religious and social organizations throughout the city put in their protest to the city officials.

### Commissioner Rudolph yesterday said:

"I think the result of the public showing of these films would be to stir up race feeling, and if there is anything in Washington that ought to be allowed to lie dormant it is this race feeling. Owing to the large negro population in this city it is almost certain that serious trouble would ensue. You can say for me that there will be no public presentation of these pictures."

### Some Will Not Oppose.

While there are several moving picture theaters determined to show the films, several have declared against them. The manager of an F street theater said last night that while he doubted the authority of the police to stop the presentation, he did not intend to take the chance of stirring up trouble like that of Monday night. Many of the Pennsylvania avenue proprietors have also taken the same stand. Others say that in the event they cannot be shown here they are prepared to open up special pavilions at some of the resorts just outside of the District line.

When asked concerning the movement started yesterday afternoon to deny the

Capital and Profits Over \$1,700,000.

Are your  
Valuables  
Worth \$5?

It is not worth this small amount to know that your valuable papers, jewels, &c., are absolutely safe?

Our Safe Deposit Boxes insure such protection. Rent \$5 year upward.

National Savings and Trust Company.

Cor. 15th and N. Y. Ave.

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR.

pleasures of the city to Champion Jack Johnson, Commissioner Rudolph said that although he was not prepared to make a definite statement upon the matter, he could still promise that no theater would be allowed to stage a boxing match or other exhibition which in the opinion of the Commissioners, would be likely to have the same result as the showing of the pictures. Action of this sort, he stated, could be taken much easier than any upon the showing of the fight pictures.

### PICTURES OF THE FIGHT.

Why the Authorities Should Prevent Exhibition in Washington.

The recent racial outbreaks throughout the country, resulting from the Jeffries-Johnson fight, ought to be sufficient to remind us that these clashes will be liable to occur when the fight is reproduced in the moving picture shows. There is no use in attempting a denial of the fact that it was due to the racial differences of the two men that such an unheard of interest and excitement were aroused over this contest, which has signally proclaimed that the negro is the champion brute. Had this contest been between two white men, or between two negroes, the interest would have been nothing compared to the morbid and persistent attention that this whole affair has had.

To reproduce in moving pictures this entire affair and to inflame the passions of the two races by them is nothing short of a crime. The man who would willfully incite animosities between these races would be guilty of sedition, and yet the moving picture people, who pay no attention to these facts, and probably care little, are willing, for the sake of gain, to run the risk of causing riot and inciting hatred. Aside from the taint in moral degradation that they will offer to the public, they are also treacherous agents in stirring up strife. It is time for a protest to be raised and insisted upon, in order to prevent these moving pictures from being given in our city. If these pictures are allowed in this city, then it should be distinctly understood that if any disturbance of any kind occurs at any moving picture show the manager ought to be held personally responsible for inciting riot. When the drama, "The Clansman," was put on the stage a loud protest was raised, and properly so, that this representation tended to incite the passions of the two races. This was only a story, and not necessarily the real thing, but here in this fight, produced in pictures, is the real actual contest, appealing in a far greater degree to racial prejudice. It is needless to divert the question and say that there is no such issue at stake if the pictures are allowed. The wholesale shooting and cutting and fighting all over our land refute this at once.

Let us stop these pictures from appearing in our city, where we have an intelligent and law-abiding citizenry. As a Southern man in this city, to whom a great many colored people come for help and advice, and who by early experience and life among the colored people, knows them and has that affection for them that experience only can give, I ask you to use your influence to prevent the moving pictures of the Jeffries-Johnson fight being shown in the National Capital. A man is not a true friend of the colored people who will advocate the permission of these pictures. If we desire the uplift of the colored race, this is a poor way to promote this ideal of reproducing the fight.

**JAMES H. TAYLOR.**  
Pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church,  
Third and I streets northwest.  
Washington, July 6.

### WEATHER CONDITIONS.

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Washington, Wednesday, July 6, 1910.—A. M.

Attending the slow eastward movement of a moderate barometric depression, which is now over Lake Michigan, scattered showers were reported from the Upper Lake and Western Lower Lake regions, the Ohio and Western portions of the South Atlantic and Gulf States, and the Plains States. Elsewhere generally fair weather has prevailed.

There has been a general rise in temperature through the Plains States, and maximum temperatures of 80 degrees or higher have been reported from that section, and maximum temperatures of 90 degrees or higher were reported from the Southern States. The temperature generally above the normal over the Middle States and sections of the Lake region.

The weather will continue unsettled, with thunder showers over the greater portion of the country east of the Mississippi River, except New England, and the rain area will probably extend to that section by Friday. Generally fair weather will prevail over the western half of the country during the next two days.

Somewhat lower temperature will prevail over the Northern Plains States and the northern portion of the Middle States.

The winds along the New England coast will be light to moderate, mostly southerly; on the Middle Atlantic coast light to moderate, mostly southerly; on the West Gulf coast light to moderate, southerly and easterly; on the South Atlantic coast light to moderate, southerly, becoming westerly; on the Upper Lakes moderate westerly.

Severe squalls and heavy rain for European ports will have light to moderate southerly winds and generally fair weather to the Grand Banks.

### Local Temperatures.

Midnight, 62; 2 a. m., 60; 4 a. m., 58; 6 a. m., 58; 8 a. m., 60; 10 a. m., 64; 12 noon, 72; 2 p. m., 80; 4 p. m., 84; 6 p. m., 84; 8 p. m., 84; 10 p. m., 84; Maximum, 84; minimum, 57.

Relative humidity—8 a. m., 75; 2 p. m., 61; Rainfall, 0.8 p. m. to 10 p. m., 0.2; Hours of sunshine, 14. Per cent of possible sunshine, 55.

Temperature same date last year—Maximum, 70; minimum, 52.

### Temperatures in Other Cities.

Temperatures in other cities, together with the amount of rainfall for the twenty-four hours ended at 8 p. m. yesterday, are as follows:

City	Max.	Min.	R. F.
Albany, N. C.	78	56	0.0
Albany, Ga.	86	70	0.0
Albany, N. Y.	78	56	0.0
Bismarck, N. Dak.	84	64	0.0
Boston, Mass.	84	64	0.0
Buffalo, N. Y.	84	64	0.0
Chicago, Ill.	84	64	0.0
Cincinnati, Ohio	80	70	0.0
Chester, Wyo.	84	64	0.0
Denver, Colo.	80	54	0.0
Des Moines, Iowa	80	64	0.0
Detroit, Mich.	80	64	0.0
Helena, Mont.	80	64	0.0
Indianapolis, Ind.	80	70	0.0
Jacksonville, Fla.	80	70	0.0
Kansas City, Mo.	80	70	0.0
Little Rock, Ark.	80	70	0.0
Portland, Ore.	80	70	0.0
Pittsburg, Pa.	80	70	0.0
Portland, Me.	80	70	0.0
Portland, Ore.	80	70	0.0
Salt Lake City, Utah	80	70	0.0
St. Louis, Mo.	80	70	0.0
St. Paul, Minn.	80	70	0.0
Portland, Ore.	80	70	0.0
Springfield, Ill.	80	70	0.0
Tacoma, Wash.	80	70	0.0
Toledo, Ohio	80	70	0.0
Vicksburg, Miss.	80	70	0.0

### Title Table.

To-day—High tide, 8:10 a. m. and 8:36 p. m. Low tide, 2:30 a. m. and 2:36 p. m.

Tomorrow—High tide, 9:02 a. m. and 9:28 p. m. Low tide, 3:30 a. m. and 3:36 p. m.

### Condition of the Water.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Harvey Perry, W. N. C., July 6.—Potomac clear and Shenandoah muddy.

R. E. Murray Killed by Train.

Staunton, Va., July 6.—News has reached Staunton that R. E. Murray was killed in a railroad accident at Truckee, Cal., yesterday. His body will be brought here for burial.

## Ten High-grade Pianos Slightly Damaged by Water TO GO AT YOUR OWN PRICE

A water pipe burst over our salesrooms—flooding the store and slightly damaging ten high-grade Pianos. We are going to offer these Pianos to you at your own prices—

---Three Kimballs---Two Hinzes---  
One Arion---Two Straus---  
---Two Dunbars---

Come early and make your selection.

**T. P. CULLEY & SON,**  
523 11th Street N. W.  
Out of the High Rent District.

## GORMAN DAUGHTER REBUKED IN WILL

Continued from Page One.

trustee, upon the following trusts: To manage, control, invest, sell, and reinvest the principal thereof, and to pay the income derived therefrom to my daughter, Ada Gorman Magnus, as often as twice a year, or to use the said net income at its discretion for the maintenance and support of my said daughter, free from any liens or claims thereon by creditors of my said daughter, and free from any assignments my said daughter may attempt to make thereof; and should my said daughter, Ada Gorman Magnus, die, leaving a child or children, I direct the principal of said trust fund, together with any interest or income that may have accrued thereon, be divided among such child or children of my said daughter, per stirpes, and should my said daughter, Ada Gorman Magnus, die without issue or descendants of issue, I direct that the said principal and whatever income or interest that may have accrued thereon, shall be divided equally among my five children, Hattie Gorman Gambrill, Daisy Gorman Johnson, Arthur P. Gorman, Jr., Bessie Gorman Lambert, and Mary Gorman Hill; each of the last-mentioned children having the right to dispose of his or her part by last will and testament, and in default of such last will and testament, his or her part shall go to his or her heirs at law.

### Divides Personal Effects.

Household effects, furniture, silverware, or silver plate, china, jewelry, horses, carriages, farming implements, and live stock are left in equal shares to Ada Gorman Magnus, Hattie Gorman Gambrill, Daisy Gorman Johnson, Arthur P. Gorman, Jr., Bessie Gorman Lambert, and Mary Gorman Hill.

Of the remaining estate, which includes stocks, bonds, and real estate outside the District, Mrs. Magnus is to receive the income from one-seventh, her share to go in fee simple to Mrs. Kate Marriott, a daughter by a previous marriage, and Mrs. Gorman's five remaining children by Senator Gorman—Hattie Gambrill Gorman, Daisy Gorman Johnson, Arthur P. Gorman, Jr., Bessie Gorman Lambert, and Mary Gorman Hill.

Mrs. Gorman bequeathed to her son, Arthur P. Gorman, Jr., "a portrait of my late husband, Arthur P. Gorman, and the china painting of the Democratic Rooster." To her daughter, Hattie Gorman Gambrill, silver set marked "H. D. G." and a portrait of the daughter and herself, and to her granddaughters, Kate Smith Blizard and Hattie Smith, \$1,000 in cash each.

### Romance of Mrs. Magnus.

Mrs. Magnus became acquainted with her husband more than a year ago while doing church work. It developed shortly after the marriage that Magnus was a deserter from the navy, and he was apprehended while on his honeymoon. After trial he was sentenced to serve a year in the naval prison at Portsmouth, N. H. He served nine months of the sentence, the remaining three months being commuted on account of good behavior. Since then he and his wife have lived in Louisville, Ky.

### COL. J. E. SAWYER RETIRED.

Native of District Given Rank of Brigadier General.

Col. J. Escourt Sawyer, assistant quartermaster general of the army, has been retired on account of age.

Col. Sawyer is a native of the District. He saw active service in the Spanish war. He is placed on the retired list with the rank of brigadier general.

### NUNS SEEK CITIZENSHIP.

Natives of Holland, Italy, and Greece Apply to Court.

Three sisters of the community of Perpetual Adoration, located in V street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, yesterday made application in the District Court for American citizenship.

They are Marie Kamp, born in Amsterdam, Holland; Rachelina Mareca, born in Sorrento, Italy; and Severina di Giovanni, born at Piana di Greci.

The three applicants came to this country in October, 1900, and in August, 1902, they declared their intention to become citizens.

The witnesses to the application are Mr. James F. Mackin, rector of